

FILES ON VIETNAM

V6759 Night of the Dragon
Vietnam, South, Anti-Communist Propaganda, USIA, 1965 S 16 SD BW O.U.O. 28 min.

South Vietnam tries to guard nearly indefensible borders against North Vietnam invasion and to limit innumerable escape routes open to Viet Cong. Ship of South Vietnam Navy captures boatload of North Vietnam arms. Villages remain prime target of Viet Cong harassment. Doctor treats child wounded by land mine fragments. South Vietnamese teachers risk lives to educate children; peasants move goods to market along hazardous river route. Saigon bustles with activity; children forget danger momentarily to celebrate mythical journey to moon. South Vietnamese troops emerge from helicopters near concentration of Viet Cong, find selves pinned down by enemy heavy weapons. Armored personnel carriers try to penetrate and one is lost. Helicopters and other aircraft summoned to knock out heavy weapons, enable South Vietnamese to move in on Viet Cong defenses.

R6281 End of an Empire The 20th Century
Vietnam, Area Study, CBS-TV, 1962, S 16 SD BW O.U.O. 28 min.

Fall of Dien Bien Phu 7 May 1954, ends French rule in Indochina. Political roots of conflict lie in post WW II period. August 1945 - Moscow-trained, Paris-educated Ho Chi Minh only Vietnamese leader organizing Vietnamese independence movement. France maintains status quo. Presents Bao Dai as puppet ruler. 1946 - French reject Ho's appeal for support. Shell Haiphong, and attack Hanoi. Ho organizes Viet Minh guerrilla forces, fights French with sabotage and subversion, gains (1950) Red Chinese support. 1950-54 - U.S. aids French in "key struggle" between communists and the West. French generals de Lattre de Tassigny, Salan, and Navarre command powerful French forces which lose steadily to Viet Minh, led by Vo Nguyen Giap. 13 Mar. 1954 Giap turns artillery on Dien Bien Phu, captures village after two months' fighting.

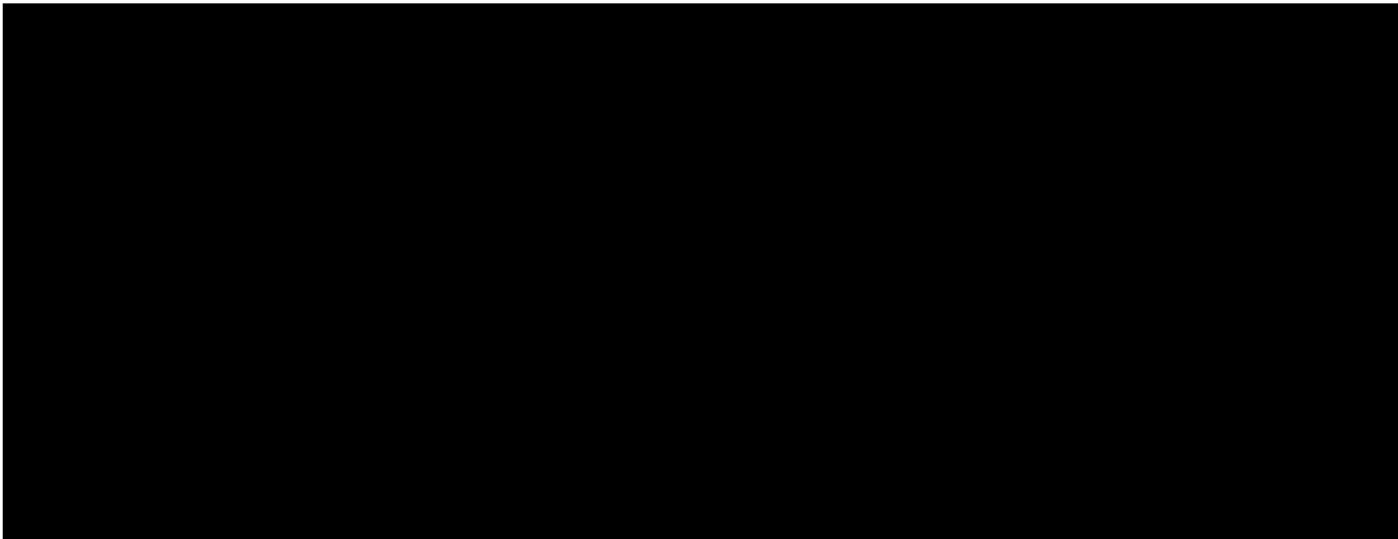
V6032 Vietnam - It's a Mad War
Vietnam, South, Area, Military and Social Study, NBC-TV (012200 Dec. 1964)
1964, S 16 SD COLOR O.U.O. 54 min.

Saigon: Arrivals at Tan Son Nhut airport include tourists and servicemen. With reassuring words, officials depart, often followed by dead. Few hear bad news in luxury-loving capital. As English-speaking bar-girls order \$2.00 cocktails between dances, VC traps ARVN unit and Soc Trang "Tigers" helicopter to rescue, flying over French cemeteries. ARVN patrols are most often trapped when they ignore U.S. advice. Peasants have no commitments to war to government. Vietnam's political factions, religious sects, tribes, Buddhists lack sense of nationhood. Anti-Communist Rhade's and other Montagnards stay in fight because of U.S. aid. Communists deliberately kill off efficient Vietnamese like Captain Thuc conducting paywar campaign. Can Tho: Wounded tax hospital facilities. Soc Trang: Returning "Tigers" discuss day's operation and future.

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V6188 Behind the Viet Cong Lines

South Vietnam, Area Study/Communist Propaganda, CBS/TV, 1965 S 16 NW O.U.O./5
17 min.

Commentator Charles Rusk narrates footage edited from Viet Cong propaganda film. Viet Cong bicycles along jungle trails. Mixes primitive deadfalls with modern automatic weapons in deadly war of jungles and rice paddies. VC "regulars" plan and execute attack on strategic hamlet. Aftermath of operations reveals U.S. helicopter shot down. VC leader Nguyen Huu Tho pledges "absolute victory"; other key men follow suit. VC floating "pentagon" easily thwarts air observation. U.S. prisoners captured 24 Nov. 1963 at Diap Hoa travel fifteen months with marauding VC. Kien Hoa: Villagers tear down strategic hamlet they will have to rebuild when ARVN recaptures area. VC propaganda includes radio broadcasts, leaflets, plays.

V6267 Heroic South Vietnam

Vietnam, South, Area Study/Political Propaganda, South Vietnam Liberation Film Studio, 1963, S 16 SD NW O.U.O. 31 min.

Magnetic Track. (Picture quality poor.) Vietnamese Communists scrupulously keep 1954 Geneva Agreement. While U.S. and Diem family combine to bring political chaos, tyranny, military repression and terror to peace-loving South Vietnamese. U.S. malfeasances are many and frightful: introduction of terror weapons, juvenile delinquency, economic depression; inciting soldiery to atrocities and outrages, torture; establishment of strategic hamlets, in reality concentration camps. South Vietnamese, led by South Vietnam Liberation Front, combat U.S.-Diem terror by organization of effective guerrilla bands, obtaining support from abroad, south Vietnamese Liberation Delegation travels to USSR, Communist China, Cuba, North Korea, other people's democracies, even obtains support in France and U.S. travels end in Hanoi; Ho Chi Minh pledges unification.

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T5182 Operation Montagnard (SB-15)

South Vietnam, Guerrilla Training, Signal Corps, 1964, S 16 SD BW O.U.O. 29 min.

Since control of South Vietnam's central highlands means control of country, Viet Cong agitators, terrorists and guerrillas expend major effort in coercing or cajoling Montagnards (mountaineers). Tribes like Rhade, Muong, Jarai live stone-age existence, have unique languages and customs. Tough, muscular and courageous hunters and woodsmen, Montagnards make good soldiers. Combined U.S.-South Vietnamese special forces team enters Montagnard region, lives with tribe. Team medic gives needed care, team gradually gains confidence of tribesmen who agree to training and organization for Anti-Communist resistance. Young Montagnards learn small arms, demolitions, radio communications, tactics, night assaults; as training cycle ends Americans find they have cemented fast friendships with Montagnards.

N6549 Interpreter - Cold War

Vietnam, Propaganda Techniques, NBC/TV/Department of Defense, 1960 S 16 SD BW O.U.O. 9 min.

An American correspondent employs a Vietnamese interpreter in questioning a village headman and two elders. Questions asked include relations with Viet Government, French, and Communists; local feelings toward possible Communist encroachment. (This interview was used in NBC-TV's production "Background-face of Southeast Asia". Evidence shows the interpreter did not place the questions asked by the correspondent, nor did he transmit the responses of the villagers. He asked innocuous or meaningless questions and gave responses favorable to Communist aims. The original interpretations are augmented with correct translations.)

V6119 Vietnam: How We Got In - Can We Get Out?

Vietnam, South, Area and Political Study, CBS/TV (112200 Jan. 1965)
1965 S 16 SD BW O.U.O. 60 min.

U.S. commitment begins with eight planes and President Truman's wary interest. On 4 Aug. 1953 Eisenhower fears French defeat may lead to collapse of other Southeast Asian nations, sends General "Iron Mike" O'Daniel as military adviser. 19 March - 7 May 1954: Viet Minh's defeat of French at Dien Bien Phu paves way for Geneva Settlement: Communists force breakup of French Indochina. In 1955, Ngo Dinh Diem leads Anti-Communist Government in South Vietnam. Conflicting views between U.S. political advisers (State and CIA) add to problems generated by autocratic Diem. Kennedy attempts to balance situation. Former Ambassador Nolting discusses events during tenure. 1 Nov. 1963: Political instability follows Diem's murder. Prominent Americans express conflicting views on U.S. position: ultimate decision remains in doubt.

V6614 Vietnam: The Hawks & the Doves
Vietnam, South/U.S., Foreign Policy, CBS/TV (062200 Mar. '65), 1965, S 16 SD
BW O.U.O. 60 min.

Charles Collingwood monitors discussion between "Hawks," Senator McGee, Wyoming Democrat & New York Times military analyst, Hanson Baldwin, who advocate decisive Vietnam policy, & "Doves," Senator McGovern, South Dakota Democrat, & former State Department official, Roger Hilman, proponents of moderate policy. In wide spectrum of opinion, McGovern demands withdrawal of U.S. troops, Hilman advocates "orchestration" in use of military power, Baldwin & McGee point out dangers of withdrawal & neutralism, incapacity to negotiate at present. Panel discusses U.S. vulnerability to guerrilla war, U.S. responsibilities in face of Communist China's growing strength, instability of South Vietnamese governments, total U.S. foreign police involvement in S. Vietnam, attitudes & dilemmas of Johnson Administration.